

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

F769 Sho
Reserve
1930

to ten

SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST WYOMING



LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ OCT 25 1941 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

No. 26490 B. P. R.
Looking east through Hanging Rock camp ground, Cody-Yellowstone Road

THE OLDEST FOREST WELCOMES YOU

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests are established to insure a perpetual supply of timber, to preserve the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and to provide for the use of all resources which the forests contain in the ways that will make them of largest service.

The national forests have a net area of nearly 160,000,000 acres, including in their gross area about 25,000,000 acres of privately owned land. They are scattered through 29 States from Maine to California, with two forests in Alaska and one in Porto Rico.

The organization that administers this huge public resource, which supplies so many vital needs of the Nation, is known as the United States Forest Service. Since the business of the Forest Service is to produce from the soil, it is part of the Department of Agriculture. Its members are carefully selected by Civil Service methods for the strenuous life which is required of a forest officer.



F-186466

Wapiti Ranger Station, Oldest in the United States

Each forest is in charge of a supervisor, whose headquarters are in some conveniently located town. Rangers, each assigned to a specific ranger district, handle the administrative routine within the forest, which includes protecting the resources against fire and other enemies, the supervision of timber sales, the grazing of large numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep, looking after the different permits for pas-

tures, summer homes, resorts, etc., keeping up telephone lines, headquarters buildings, and fences, and providing protection and furnishing information to the thousands of American citizens who come every summer to enjoy a holiday in the national forests.

THE SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

The Shoshone National Forest lies along the eastern boundary of Yellowstone Park in the northwest corner of Wyoming. It is the oldest national forest in the United States, having been created by President Harrison on March 30, 1891, for the protection of timber under the Act of March 3, 1891. This act may well be considered the birth of the national forest system.

The forest took its name from one of its rivers which in turn was christened for the Shoshone tribe of Indians. Its one and one-half million acres comprise one of the most rugged sections of the Rocky Mountain region. The earliest rocks which have any present bearing on soil conditions are of the Archean period and are found north of the Clarks Fork. Next to these are the sandstones and limestones of the Paleozoic period. The most important geologic action which has influenced both topography and soils was the outpouring of extensive masses of breccia and lava. These igneous rocks were poured out during the tertiary period over the whole area of the forest from widely distributed centers and the decomposition and eroding of these has produced a great variety of rock formations which take on forms both beautiful and grotesque. The present topographical configuration which has a direct bearing upon forest and plant growth is caused principally by glacial action and erosion. During the glacial period this immediate region was the center of enormous ice pressure. The remnants of these great ice bodies are still to be found high up among the rugged peaks, especially along the Montana line, north of the Beartooth Plateau. Some very sizable glaciers, a number of which are virtually unexplored, can still be found here. The forest is drained by four principal river systems—the Clarks Fork, North and South Forks of the Shoshone, and the Greybull. The forest plays an im-

portant part in the development and welfare of the Big Horn Basin, as it furnishes water for irrigation, summer range for many of the cattle and sheep that are wintered in the basin, and timber products for town and ranch use.

Cody, located on a spur which leaves the main line of the Burlington at Frannie, Wyo., is headquarters for the forest.

Cody is the outfitting point for trips through the Shoshone Forest, Yellowstone Park, and Jackson Hole. Here may be obtained licensed guides with horses, pack outfits, and everything necessary to give the visitor a delightful outing.



F-210005

VALLEY RANCH BOYS AT PAHASKA TEPEE

Buffalo Bill's old Hunting Lodge. Now a Summer Resort,
Operating Under a Government Permit

THE CODY-YELLOWSTONE ROAD

Leaving Cody, one reaches DeMaris Springs, 4 miles out, mentioned in Ernest Thompson-Seton's story, "The Biography of a Grizzly." The miniature geysers, gas holes, and bubbling springs, and the large cones of extinct geysers are very interesting. Before the Shoshone Canyon was cleft this was an active geyser basin, similar to those found in "The Park."

Near the mouth of the canyon, on the south side of the river, is located the Shoshone Cavern National Monument, consisting of a succession of subterranean chambers of unknown extent.

Up between the beetling cliffs of the canyon the road leads on to the Shoshone Dam, constructed by the United States Reclamation Service. This engineering achievement was five years in the building. It holds back the waters of the North and South

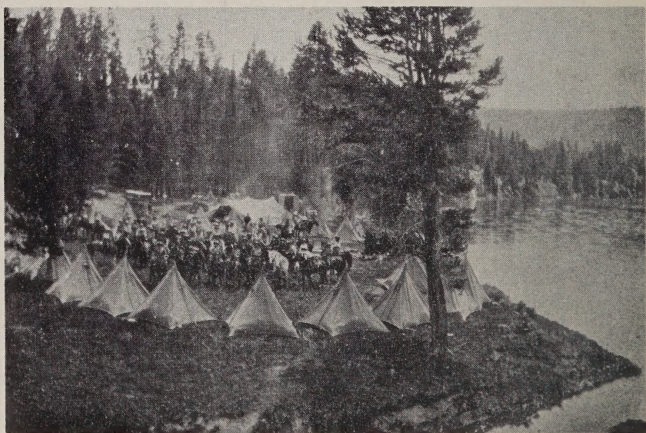


Forks of the Shoshone River, which rise within and drain the slopes of the Shoshone Forest, and which are used to irrigate about 75,000 acres of land on the plains below. At the foot of the dam, the Government has constructed a hydroelectric plant which distributes light and power to the surrounding country.

After leaving the canyon the road skirts the reservoir for 10 miles. Several resorts and beautiful hay ranches are passed before the eastern portal of the Shoshone National Forest is reached, 26 miles from Cody. At this point the character of the country changes. Here on either side of the narrow valley, Signal Peak and Flag Peak, like the Pillars of Hercules, guard the entrance.

The distance across the Shoshone National Forest to the eastern entrance of the Yellowstone National Park on the Cody-Yellowstone Road is 27 miles. Within the forest the road passes through cattle and game ranges, heavily timbered watersheds with timber sales in progress, and extensively used recreation areas. Signs attract the attention of visitors to the peculiarly shaped rock formations. Frequent camp sites have been provided. Thus the tourist is given an opportunity of seeing the coordinated activities within a national forest.

At the western forest boundary the last stretch of the 70-mile trip from Cody leads the traveler through the eastern entrance of Yellowstone National Park, among the wonders of which his excursion may be extended as desired.

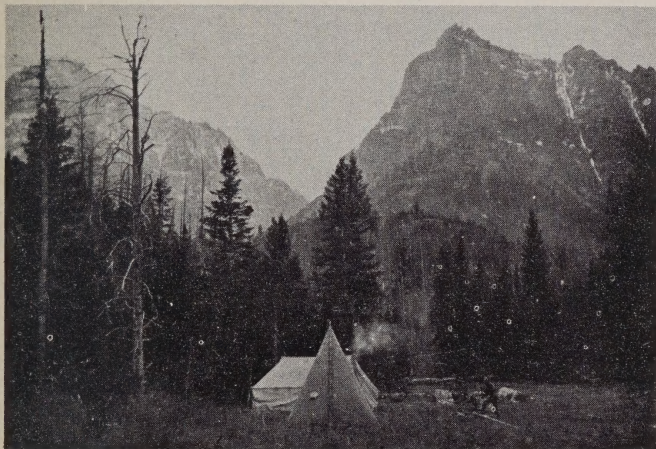


Valley Ranch Girls in Camp

RECREATION

The Shoshone Forest has a high recreational value due to the rough, majestic, and undeveloped character of its mountains, where travel must of necessity be carried on with horse and pack outfit. The numerous lakes and mountain streams, the glaciers, the vast forest cover, and the abundance of big game are attractions that will continue to draw large numbers of people who wish to travel and see wilderness areas unspoiled by the hand of man.

There are numerous resorts and ranches within or adjacent to the Shoshone Forest. Seven resorts are located on Government land within the forest along the North Fork Road leading into the Yellowstone Park. In accordance with the Forest Service policy of preserving the natural beauty of forest



Hunting Camp on Rampart Creek

roads—resorts, summer homes, and the like are located inconspicuously. A filling station and store is located at the east boundary of the forest, the next is 25 miles farther on at Pahaska Tepee, and another is located at Lake Junction in the Park, 29 miles beyond Pahaska.

**THERE IS MORE HONOR IN GIVING THE
GAME A SQUARE DEAL THAN IN
GETTING THE LIMIT**

HELP ENFORCE THE GAME LAWS

SUMMER HOMES

A little log cabin that you can call your own, beside a sparkling stream with the summer breeze softly murmuring through the pines, is the ideal place for a summer vacation. For a very moderate rental a building site may be had within the forest. Many very desirable sites have been laid out for summer colonies.

WILD LIFE

The Cody-Yellowstone Road passes through the Shoshone State Game Preserve within the forest where the remnants of the great game herds of the past find both summer and winter range. During the summer months, most of the big game is in the high country, but at other seasons elk, deer, moose, and mountain sheep may be seen from the road. The preserve acts as a reservoir where game may range unmolested, the increase overflowing into the hunting country where good sport is thus assured.

Domestic stock is excluded from sufficient winter range so that the game is provided with ample forage to see them through. Antelope are plentiful along the eastern forest boundary and one of the largest herds in the United States, comprising some 1,000 head, is found in the Greybull Valley. These beautiful creatures may be seen from the road at any time of year in the South Fork and Greybull Valleys. One of the largest buffalo herds in the world ranges near the northwestern corner of the forest in Yellowstone Park.

Although hunting is not permitted in the game preserves, there are extensive areas where hunting is allowed in season, and licensed guides, fully equipped for big game hunting, are available. Post yourself in regard to the game and fish laws of Wyoming and purchase a license before hunting or fishing. Keep your camera loaded. A picture of a big bull elk or a herd of graceful deer makes as satisfactory a trophy as a hide or a head, and the camera season is always open.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

FURS

In the old days of the fur brigade and the trading posts this region furnished its quota and it still produces some of the finest furs. The forest is apportioned into trapping districts and, when winter comes, the guides, who have been entertaining travelers all summer, vanish into the solitudes of the mountains. Late in February they reappear with their catch of furs. The fur-bearing animals of the Shoshone are bear, lion, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, otter, beaver, muskrat, and ermine.



Ishawooa Trail

FISHING

In recognition of the importance of keeping the lakes and streams of the Shoshone Forest well stocked, the State Game and Fish Commission operates a fish hatchery near Cody. Practically the entire output of this hatchery is used in stocking the waters of this forest. Additional assistance in this work is afforded by the hatchery operated by the Park Service at Yellowstone Lake and occasional shipments of eggs and fry are received from the Federal hatcheries at Springville, Utah, and Bozeman, Mont.

Rearing ponds are being constructed throughout the forest. All of the favorite varieties of trout may be caught. The only other fish to be found in numbers is whitefish.

CONSIDER THE NEXT FELLOW

TIMBER RESOURCES

The actual forested areas included within the Shoshone National Forest extend in altitudinal range from about 6,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. Below the lower limits of the typical forest areas is found a scattering tree growth of aspen and cottonwoods, restricted principally to the stream courses.



Timber-sale Area on Grinnell Creek

F-209983

It is estimated that approximately 48 per cent of the net area of the forest of over one and one-half million acres is covered with a forest of some character, and supports a stand of about two billion three hundred million board feet of timber. Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and Engelmann spruce are the principal timber species; alpine fir, Rocky Mountain red cedar, and several minor broad-leaved species also occur. Mature timber may be purchased from the Forest Service. The cut is so regulated that a perpetual supply of timber will be available without destroying the forest cover.

The vast pine, spruce, and fir forests of the Shoshone are important as a ground cover in regulating the flow of the streams having their sources here. By retarding the run-off from the melting snows and rains, the forests help to prevent erosion and floods in the spring and conserve the flow of water through the summer when it can be used for irrigation.

TREES OF THE SHOSHONE

The *Pines* are distinguished principally by the needles that are gathered together at the base in bundles of one to five in a little sheath that wears off after the first year. The cones have woody scales.

There are two pines on the Shoshone. The limber pine has flexible, silky, dark green needles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, in clusters of five. Cones 3 to 6 inches long, with seeds about one-third of an inch long. Cone scales smooth. Bark light gray or silvery white, except on old trunks, which are blackish brown. Used mainly for cordwood and ties.

The lodgepole pine has yellowish green needles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, always two in a cluster. Cones are small, hard, one-sided; cone scales armed with short spines. Cones cling to the branches for years without opening or dropping their seeds.

The *Spruces* have sharp-pointed, four-sided needles scattered over the twigs singly, leaving the twigs rough like a grater when they fall off. Cones have parchment-like scales, falling off the tree whole.

Engelmann spruce is the only representative. The tips of the branches are covered with soft, short hairs. Leaves are dark blue, green, or pale steel-blue in color. Cones 1 to 2 inches long. Bark is dark, reddish-brown, and separates in the form of small, rounded scales. Used for lumber and railroad ties.

The true *Firs*, often called *balsam firs*, have flat, blunt needles, leaving smooth, round scars when they fall off. Cones are upright and fall to pieces in the autumn before dropping from the tree, leaving only a spike on the branch. Buds blunt-pointed and pitchy.

Alpine fir is the only representative of the true firs. It has flat leaves, one to one and three-fourths inches without any stem where they join branches. Needles tend to turn upward. Cones $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, dark purple. Bark, silvery, except on older part of trunk where it is broken into ridges. Trees have sharp, spire-like crowns. Usually found at high altitudes with Engelmann spruce. Used for lumber and boxes.

Douglas fir (not a true fir). Cones pendant with long stout stems and fall off the tree whole; have three-pronged bracts or tongues protruding from between the cone scales. Buds are sharp-pointed, shiny, smooth, red brown. Flat leaves, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a short stem or petiole joining them to the branches. Wood durable and strong and used for lumber, bridge material, and railroad ties.

Rocky Mountain red cedar.—Scale-like pointed leaves, very small, that cover the slender four-sided twigs in four rows of alternately opposite pairs; stiff branches. Cones in the cedars are reduced to small, bluish berries; in this species, one-fourth inch in diameter, bluish or black, covered with a bluish bloom. Berries require two years to mature.

BROADLEAF TREES

Aspen.—Flat, nearly heart-shaped leaves about two inches across that tremble characteristically in a breeze. Bark whitish or very pale green, smooth with black scars where branches have dropped off. Trees rarely more than 20 feet high. (Commonly called “quaking aspen” or “quaking asp” locally.)

Narrow-leaf cottonwood.—Usually a tall tree, 40 to 60 feet high. Bark dark gray, heavily ridged half to two-thirds of the way up the tree; above that, smooth, pale green. Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide by 2 to 3 inches long, very similar to willow leaves.

Alder.—Found along and overhanging streams, usually in clumps, several trees growing from the same root, frequently 4 to 6 inches in diameter and 15 to 25 feet high. Leaves large and sharply double-toothed. Matured seed-bearing fruit noticeable in winter.

Dwarf maple.—Usually a shrub, but frequently 20 to 30 feet high. Paired opposite buds, sharply lobed leaves, light-gray bark, and paired winged seed. Leaves 1 to 2 inches long, opposite each other.

Willows.—The common shrub of creek bottoms; usually narrow, sharp-pointed leaves. Some willows attain a diameter of 4 inches and a height of 15 to 25 feet. Buds are covered by a single scale or covering.

Western service berry—Leaves silvery, sharply toothed toward the end and alternate on branches. Trees, or more often shrubs, 6 to 15 feet high. Flowers white and in clusters. Five hard seeds in each berry.

Western chokecherry.—Clustered flowers and fruit. Alternate leaves, sharply pointed. Bark, leaves, and seed bitter. Fruit, black. Tree, or more often a shrub, 3 to 15 feet high.

THE FOREST FOSTERS THE FARM

Through the irrigation projects of the United States Reclamation Service and local projects built or contemplated, the water of the Shoshone may eventually be brought to some 200,000 acres that were formerly arid sagebrush land. The Shoshone project irrigates 75,000 acres on which crops having a value of \$2,000,000 are raised annually. Local enterprise has brought under irrigation 60,000 acres more in the Greybull, Shoshone, and Clarks Fork Valleys. These latter lands produce, as the principal crop, forage for the herds of livestock which find summer pasture among the grassy slopes of the Shoshone Forest.



Photo by Belden

Wool and Mutton in the Making

There are more than a million acres of arid lands in the adjacent plains of the Bighorn and Yellowstone Basins, with favorable soils and potential farm values if water can be made available for irrigation. The importance of preserving the forest

cover where it exists and extending it to other unproductive mountain areas can be readily grasped. The future prosperity and agricultural development of the region is limited to a great extent by the amount of water that can be supplied for irrigation from the streams having their sources within the Shoshone Forest.

FOREST RANGE FEEDS THOUSANDS

The raising of livestock is a basic industry of the State. The Shoshone furnishes summer range for approximately 11,000 cattle and horses, and 91,000 sheep, owned by some 170 resident owners. The high mountain ranges prove particularly valuable for the production of lambs and wool, and are also excellent for beef. In addition, range is furnished the dairy and horse herds of the dude ranches. Domestic livestock grazing does not injure the many thousand head of big game animals which find ample yearlong range. The Shoshone elk are fed no hay.

FOREST FIRES

The injury resulting from the destruction of forests by fire and ill-regulated use is a matter of history in older countries. A cheap plentiful supply of timber is important, if not imperative, to the welfare of communities. A forest cover is the most effective means of maintaining a regular stream flow for irrigation and other purposes. The future of the western livestock industry depends upon the permanency of the range, whether it be included within the national forests, the public domain, or is privately owned.

Since the area embraced within the Shoshone Forest was put under administration, there has been but slight loss from fire. This favorable condition has resulted from the policy of the Forest Service to interest everyone who uses the forest in its protection; but forest fires are likely to occur at any time throughout the summer months, and any one of them, if not promptly extinguished, would cause extensive loss of timber and forage, as well as injury to watersheds. It is only by constant vigilance on the part of the forest officers and constant care on the part of the users of the forest that fires can be prevented.

PLEASE CONFINE YOUR SMOKING TO CAMP DURING DRY PERIODS

The widespread use of cigarettes has increased the danger from fire. Remember that burning tobacco or cigarette stubs may start a fire which will smolder for days in rotting wood or decaying vegetable matter, to break out when fanned by the first wind.



Photo by Belden

Cattle Grazing on the Shoshone National Forest

FOREST REVENUES AND ROAD FUNDS

It is the policy of the Forest Service to develop the resources of the forests, that they may be made to pay as a business proposition and to assist in the support of local communities. Out of the gross revenues from the sale of timber, grazing of livestock, leases for resorts, summer homes, etc., 25 per cent is returned to the counties to be used for roads and schools, and 10 per cent is put in a fund to be expended within the forest on roads and trails. Recognizing the fact that, in order to produce, the forest must be developed, Congress provides annually an appropriation for forest highways. It is from this fund that the money for the reconstruction of the Cody-Yellowstone Highway No. 20, between the Shoshone Dam and the Yellowstone Park, is being secured.

INFORMATION

The Shoshone National Forest headquarters office is in Cody, Wyo. Requests for information should be addressed to Forest Supervisor, Cody, Wyo.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
A. T. SPYER, FORESTER

SHOSHONE
NATIONAL FOREST
WYOMING
6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
1929

Scale 1:62,500
1 inch = 1 mile

- LEGEND
- Main Motor Highway
 - Good Motor Road
 - Passable Motor Road
 - Trails
 - Railroad
 - National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - Supervisor's Headquarters
 - Ranger Station
 - Sawmill
 - House, cabin or other building

MILEAGE TABLE

	Cody	Billings	Butte	Bozeman	Cheney	Denver	Greybull	Lake	Lozier	Mammoth	Old Faithful	Paradise	Red Lodge	Thermopolis	Valley P.O.	Worland
Cody	0	103.43	141.43	181.43	221.43	261.43	301.43	341.43	381.43	421.43	461.43	501.43	541.43	581.43	621.43	661.43
Billings	103.43	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00	342.00	380.00	418.00	456.00	494.00	532.00
Butte	141.43	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00	342.00	380.00	418.00	456.00	494.00
Bozeman	181.43	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00	342.00	380.00	418.00	456.00
Cheney	221.43	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00	342.00	380.00	418.00
Denver	261.43	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00	342.00	380.00
Greybull	301.43	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00	342.00
Lake	341.43	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00	304.00
Lozier	381.43	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00	266.00
Mammoth	421.43	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00	228.00
Old Faithful	461.43	342.00	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00	190.00
Paradise	501.43	380.00	342.00	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00	152.00
Red Lodge	541.43	418.00	380.00	342.00	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00	114.00
Thermopolis	581.43	456.00	418.00	380.00	342.00	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00	76.00
Valley P.O.	621.43	494.00	456.00	418.00	380.00	342.00	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0	38.00
Worland	661.43	532.00	494.00	456.00	418.00	380.00	342.00	304.00	266.00	228.00	190.00	152.00	114.00	76.00	38.00	0

PUT OUT YOUR CAMP FIRE WITH WATER

Compiled & Drawn by
R. W. & F. B. 11/29/29

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
 2. **Tobacco.**—Be certain that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
 3. **Making camp.**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep it small. Never build a fire against trees or logs or near brush.
 4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.
 5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger of the fire getting away.
 6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while drowning with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides; wet ground around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.
-

SIX RULES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

1. **Purification.**—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil or chlorinate all suspected water.
2. **Garbage.**—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes.
3. **Excretions.**—Bury a foot deep all human excrement, at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, and springs.
4. **Washings.**—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on the ground away from the water supply.
5. **Toilets.**—Use public toilets where available. They are properly located. Toilets should be at least 100 feet from streams and not in gulches.
6. **Obeying laws.**—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws impose heavy penalties for health-law violations. Report all violations or insanitary conditions (including dead animals) to the nearest health officer or the United States Forest Service officer.